

P
Comm. Hist.
C

F

5697

W53C3

1907/08



ORGANIZED 1904

Canadian Club of Winnipeg

1908

FOURTH ANNUAL
REPORT

OF THE

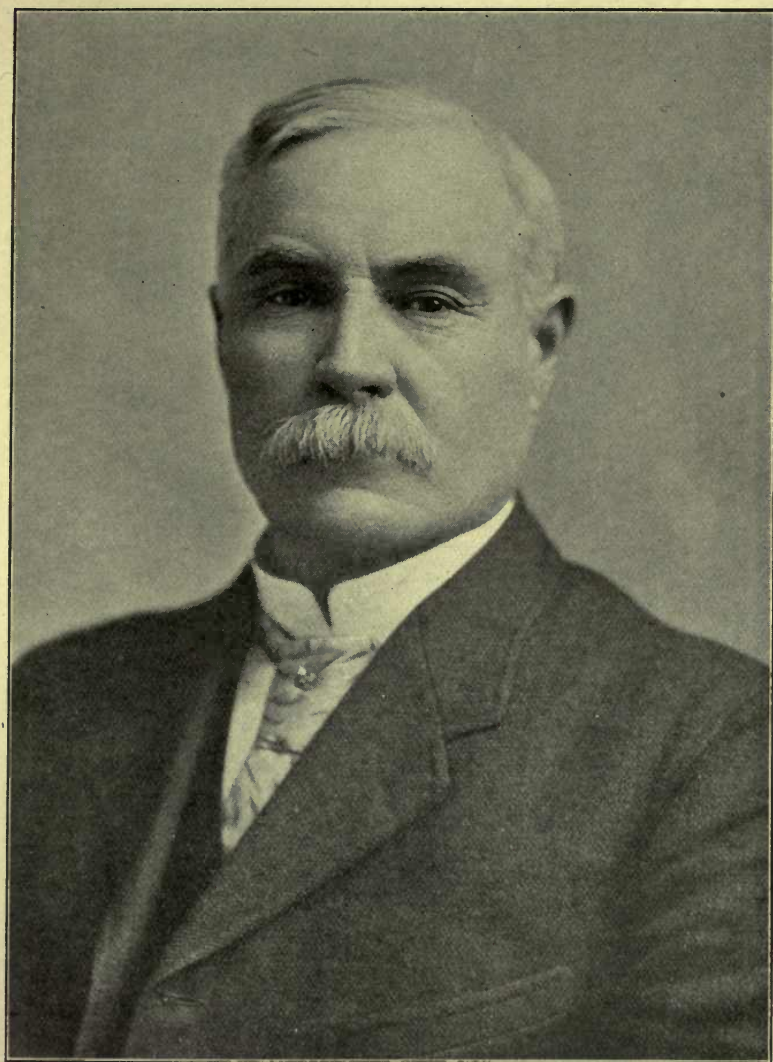
CANADIAN CLUB
OF WINNIPEG



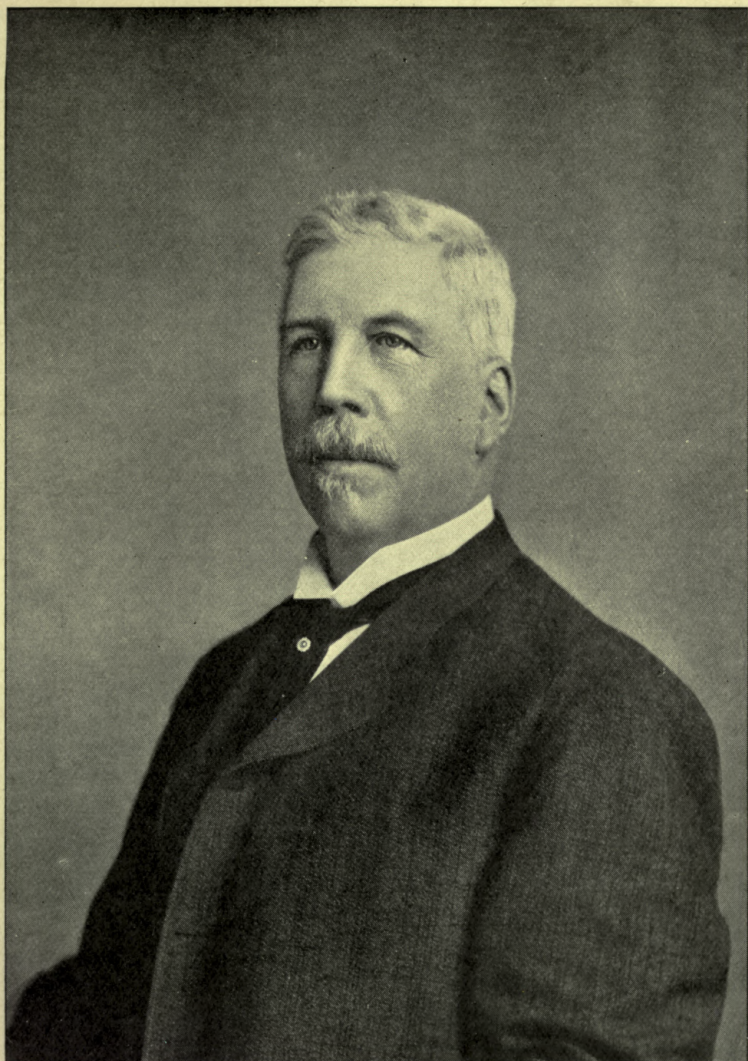
WINNIPEG

ORGANIZED 1904

SEASON OF 1907-1908



President 1908-9
MR. J. B. MITCHELL



President 1907-8

MR. WILLIAM WHYTE

Second Vice-President Canadian Pacific Railway.



Hon. Secretary 1908.9
MR. R. H. SMITH

Officers, 1907=8

President	WILLIAM WHYTE, 2nd Vice-Pres. C.P.R.
1st Vice-President	HON. T. M. DALY, K.C.
2nd Vice-President	Rev. C. MACKINNON
Literary Correspondent .. .	W. SANFORD EVANS
Hon. Secretary	J. B. MITCHELL
Hon. Treasurer	R. H. SMITH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

G. H. GREIG	J. W. DAFOE	J. B. COYNE
B. E. CHAFFEY	D. K. ELLIOTT	DR. GOOD
	G. H. ROSS	

"Love thou thy land with love far brought
From out the storied past."

**Honorary Members of the Canadian Club
of Winnipeg**

WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND, M.D. (DECEASED)

HIS EXCELLENCY EARL GREY, G.C.M.G.

GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH

FIELD MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS

LORD MILNER, G.C.B.

LORD STRATHCONA, G.C.M.G.

Minutes of Annual Meeting.

Minutes of Annual Meeting of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg held this third day of November, 1908, at 6.15 p.m., Hon. T. Mayne Daly, Vice-President, in the chair.

After luncheon, the Chairman announced that owing to the absence through illness of Mr. McLeod Stewart, who was expected to address the members, the business connected with the annual meeting would be proceeded with.

It was moved by Mr. J. B. Mitchell, seconded by Mr. R. H. Shanks, that the minutes of the last annual meeting be considered as read and approved. Carried.

The Hon. Secretary then submitted the annual report of the Club for the season 1907-8 which is appended, and moved its adoption. This was seconded by Mr. C. N. Bell and the report was adopted.

On motion of the Secretary the report of the Quebec Battlefields Fund, which is appended, was approved.

The Treasurer then presented the statement of receipts and disbursements in connection with the Club for the year ending Oct. 31, 1908, which is also appended. On motion the report was adopted.

It was moved by Mr. Mitchell and carried, that 1200 copies of the Annual Report of the Club for 1907-8 together with reports of the Secretary and Treasurer be printed for distribution among the members of the Club.

Mr. Isaac Pitblado, on behalf of the Nominating Committee, submitted report and recommendation for officers for 1908-9 as follows:

President	J. B. Mitchell
1st Vice-President	Rev. G. S. Bland, D.D.
2nd Vice-President	R. T. Riley
Literary Correspondent	..	John Appleton
Hon. Secretary	R. H. Smith
Hon. Treasurer	A. L. Crossin

Executive—R. A. Rumsey, W. J. Bulman, R. W. Craig, James Stuart, Dr. Bjornson, Horace Chevrier, H. H. Sanderson; and moved, seconded by Rev. J. W. McMillan that the report be adopted. Carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned after the singing of "The Maple Leaf."

So de sam' as two broder we settle down, leevin dere han' in han'
 Knowin' each oder, we lak each oder, de French an' de Englishman,
 For it's cur'is t'ing on dis worl', I'm sure you see it agen and agen
 Dat offen de mos worse ennemi, he's comin' de bes' bes' frien'.

An' onder de flag of Angleterre, so long as dat flag was fly—
 Wit' deir English broder, les Canayens is satisfy leev an' die.
 Dat's de message our fader geev us w'en dey're fallin' on Chateaugay
 An de flag was k'epin' dem safe den, dat's de wan we will kep alway!

DR. W. H. DRUMMOND.

Report of the Honorary Secretary.

The fourth year in the history of the Winnipeg Canadian Club has again given evidence that this Club, with similar Canadian Clubs throughout the Dominion, has already gained, and will continue to hold, a distinct and permanent place among those forces that tend to develop and maintain a greater love for our country and devotion to the Imperial idea. The fact that Canadian Clubs continue to be organized in the various centres of population and particularly in the West bears witness to a consciousness more vivid and widely spread than ever before, of the great part that Canada already plays, and the still greater part she is destined to play in the future, among the nations of the world.

A further evidence of the growth of this Canadian spirit is shown in the organization of the Women's Canadian Club of Winnipeg in November, 1907. The inaugural luncheon was held on December 14th, and since then a number of other interesting luncheons have been held. This club desires to offer its congratulations to the sister club on the work already accomplished, and hopes for the continued success of the new organization.

During the past year a number of members left the city, while many new members were added, so that the present membership stands at 907 with 53 applications pending.

The Executive having received a communication asking for a delegate from this club to attend a conference of Canadian Club members in Ottawa on January 15th, to discuss the scheme proposed by His Excellency, Earl Grey, to purchase the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and St. Foye and to convert these into a National Memorial Park, appointed the President, Mr. Wm. Whyte, as their delegate, and our club was honored by having him selected as chairman of the conference. At the meetings of this body the scheme was

heartily approved of and promises of financial support from Canadian Clubs given. On Mr. Whyte's return he laid the matter before the Executive, but no definite action was taken pending further information and the awakening of interest in the minds of the members until the end of June, when as the Central Financial Committee at Ottawa wished to estimate what amount might be expected from this source, the Executive Committee agreed on behalf of the club to raise \$1,000. To accomplish this, it was decided to request Mr. N. J. Black to undertake the work of soliciting subscriptions from all interested, and by his efforts the amount was raised. A statement is herewith appended. At the Tercentenary celebration in July His Excellency the Governor General was able to present the title deeds of these historic fields to the nation, and Canada now possesses a national park which will perpetuate the memory of the heroic past.

At the Tercentenary the Club was represented by your Hon. Secretary who, while in Quebec, was successful in securing the promise of Lord Roberts and Lord Strathcona to address the Club, but unfortunately illness prevented both gentlemen from carrying out their plans of visiting the West.

The Honorary membership of the Club has been increased by the addition of their names, and also by that of Lord Milner, whose recent address still rings in your ears. The attendance at the luncheon at which his address was given was the largest during the year, 661 being present, and rivalled the attendance at the largest luncheons held in the past.

During the past year there were sixteen luncheons, at which the following gentlemen were guests of the Club:—

Nov. 6, 1907 Dr. Wilbur Chapman (Philadelphia), "The Spirit of the Evangelistic Campaign."

Dec. 11, 1907 Dr. Bland (City), "Democracy, Its Strength and Its Weakness."

Jan. 11, 1908 Principal Peterson, LL.D. (Montreal), "Canada and the Mother Country."

Jan. 23 1908 Prof. E. Brydone-Jack, C.E., (City), "Future Development in Manitoba."

- Feb. 1, 1908 Prof. Bryce, D.D., LL.D. (City), "Historical Landmarks in Canada."
- Feb. 19, 1908 Mr. J. S. Dennis, C.E., (Calgary), "Irrigation and its Part in the Development of Western Canada."
- March 4, 1908 Rev. A. A. Shaw (City), "The Day of the Mugwump."
- March 25, 1908 Rev. A. L. Geggie, D.D., (Toronto), "Our Duty to Our Country."
- April 16, 1908 Mr. Frank Yeigh (Toronto), "The Span of a Generation."
- April 23, 1908 Mr. W. P. Archibald (Ottawa), "Criminal Anthropology from a Canadian View Point."
- May 12, 1908 Rev. Chas. A. Eaton, D.D., (Cleveland), "The New Canada."
- May 19, 1908 Mr. W. Mackenzie King, C.M.G., "The Quebec Battlefields Scheme."
- June 10, 1908 Judge Forbes (St. John's N.B.), "Some of the Difficulties to be Faced in this Dominion of Ours."
- July 9, 1908 Dr. Lawrason Brown (Saranac Sanitarium N.Y.), "The Municipal Campaign Against Tuberculosis."
- Sept. 10 1908 Mr. John Halford Mackinder (London, Eng.), "The Sea Power of Britain."
- Oct. 15, 1908 Lord Milner, G.C.B., (London, Eng.), "The Advantages and Desirability of Closer Imperial Union."

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. MITCHELL,

Hon. Sec.

Winnipeg, Nov. 3, 1908.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements

In Connection with Canadian Club of Winnipeg

For Year Ending October 31st, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand November 1st, 1908	\$ 760.15
Fees 1907-1908—812 members	1624.00
Bank interest	15.60
Proceeds—Sale of luncheon tickets	968.00
	<u>\$3367.75</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage notifying members of each luncheon	\$ 269.00
Printing notices for each luncheon and stationery ..	132.00
Membership card cases	208.00
Printing 1200 copies Annual Report 1906-1907	179.40
Telegrams	56.04
Stenographer	110.00
Allowance towards expenses of Winnipeg Canadian Club representative to Quebec Tercentenary Cel- ebration	100 00
Expense—Re collecting Canadian Club subscrip- tions to Quebec Battlefields' Fund	100.00
Donation to Michael Brenan	50.00
Verbatim reports of addresses given at luncheons ..	139.00
Sundry expenses	34.30
A. A. Zimmerman, payment for various luncheons ..	1140.50
Balance in Molsons Bank	849.51
	<u>\$3367.75</u>

R. H. SMITH,

Hon. Treasurer

We have examined the books and vouchers of the Canadian Club of Winnipeg for year ending October 31st, 1908, and hereby certify the above to be a true and correct statement of the receipts and disbursements for that period.

H. C. THOMPSON,

R. H. MAINER,

Auditors.

Winnipeg, November 2nd, 1908.

Quebec Battlefields Committee.**FINANCIAL STATEMENT****RECEIPTS.**

1908

June 27—By Cash from Treasurer Canadian Club on account expenses	\$100.00
Subscriptions Canadian Club members	960.50
Subscription Municipality Edward, Man.	5.00
Subscription Army & Navy Veterans Association	10.00
Subscription Knights of Columbus	25.00
	<u>\$1100.50</u>

DISBURSEMENTS.

Postage and Envelopes	\$ 60.50
Printing	72.25
Stenographer	8.85
Collecting Subscriptions	3.00
Cash on hand	955.90
	<u>\$1100.50</u>

Only 338 members of the Canadian Club have up to the present subscribed to this fund. Any others desirous of doing so are requested to send the amount to the Secretary at 326 Grain Exchange Building before November 15th.

Respectfully submitted,

N. J. BLACK,

Secretary.

Winnipeg, November 3rd, 1908.

God gives all men all earth to love
 But since man's heart is small,
 Ordains for each one spot shall prove
 Beloved over all.

KIPLING.

Addresses of the Year.

The wide range in the topics discussed, the loftiness of thought, the generosity of sentiment, and the felicity of expression which have marked the addresses delivered before the Canadian Club of Winnipeg in past years have not been wanting in the addresses of the year just ended. The very titles of the addresses are inspiring and suggestive of thought and the various speakers have aided materially in what one writer has declared to be the function of Canadian Clubs: the making of opinion.

During the year sixteen gentlemen were the guests of the Club and addressed the members present. It has been attempted in the synopses of their remarks, which follow, to preserve for permanent record some of the most striking features of each address.

Verbatim reports of these addresses are in the possession of the Honorary Secretary and may be seen on application.

Christmas Greetings.

At the Christmas season cards conveying the good wishes of the officers and members of the Winnipeg Canadian Club and containing verses dealing with Canadian patriotism and Imperial loyalty were sent to the gentlemen both in Canada and abroad who have addressed the Club, and also to the officers of sister societies throughout the Dominion.

The verses which were inscribed on the cards are reproduced in the pages of this report in various places and serve to indicate, in some measure, the wealth, the beauty, and the vigor of patriotic Canadian and Imperial verse already existing, and which, perhaps, is not so well known as its merit warrants.

Canada, Canada, land of the maple,
Queen of the forest and river and lake,
Open thy soul to the voice of thy people,
Close not thy heart to the music they make!
Bells, chime out merrily
Trumpets call cheerily
Silence is vocal, and sleep is awake.

JOHN READE.

The Spirit of the Evangelistic Campaign

November 5th, 1907

Dr. Wilbur Chapman, Philadelphia.

Dr. Chapman, Dr. Ostrom, and several other members of the evangelistic band, who were conducting a series of meetings in the city, were the guests of the Club at the annual meeting. After the election of officers for the ensuing year the reverend gentleman spoke in part as follows:

"I have great pleasure in speaking to you,—I confess I'd like to preach to you, but I am not going to do so, although I have no doubt at all but that some of you need it. There is nothing like a men's audience to stir me. I feel like an old warhorse at the sound of the cannon whenever I face a company of men, for I have long ago learned that the easiest person to reach in this world is a man. But this evening I expect to speak about the work I represent. It was born in the heart of one of our greatest business men, Mr. John H. Converse, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, who has given into my hands to assist towards this work nearly \$300,000.00. So when any cause appeals to a good business man as this has appealed to Mr. Converse, I feel that I have a right to speak to business men concerning such a movement.

"It is not sectarian; it is not a work that attacks any organized church. It is a work that stands for the good of humanity and has had the approval of all denominations. It is our aim to reach all classes and conditions of people. We attempt to reach the youth of the land because we know that our hope is in the youth. Then we want to stimulate service. But, gentlemen, the movement stands really to make the churches and the ministers get acquainted with each other. That's the heart of it. You may or may not be churchmen but there is no man here but would look up with a white face and a feeling of horror if the suggestion was made that the churches be all closed up. The hope of the city is in the church.

"If one single word has been said by any man in this company tonight that makes Winnipeg any less than a beautiful and better city, we would feel that we owe you an apology; but if the movement will mean better homes, better business, better men, better women, a better spiritual atmosphere, bet-

ter boys and a better preparation for the future to you men—better because for the little while you have gotten your heads above the business that so rightfully occupies and so often perplexes you—if the movement means that, I shall feel very grateful for your invitation and always remember my night in the Canadian Club.”

Dr. Ostrom who was called upon to speak responded very briefly.

Democracy. Its Strength and Weakness

December 11th, 1907

Rev. Dr. Salem G. Bland.

On rising to address the members present the speaker paid a graceful tribute to Mr. William Whyte, who for the first time fulfilled the duties of President of the Canadian Club.

Dr. Bland's theme was "Democracy: Its Strength and Weakness," and as the weakness was perhaps that which intruded most markedly he dealt with that first. Democracies, unfortunately were apt to be marked by jealousy, niggardliness, and ingratitude. They were jealous of distinguished men, they were reluctant to pay the men who administered their affairs as they ought to be paid, and they did not reward distinguished servants of their country as it must be said to the credit of all monarchies that these latter did. As an offset, however, democracies were generous to the rank and file, if not to commanders, and probably if both could not be maintained that plan was the better.

Another of the weaknesses of democracy, it must be admitted, was the virulence of faction. That was a natural tendency of human nature but it was fiercest in democracy because the prizes were peculiarly great. The prize was to govern. The peculiar virtue of privileged classes was that they were not rent by faction. Faction in democracy was a kind of civil war. A good party man, in the popular sense of the word, could not be the best kind of a citizen.

A third weakness in democracies was that they were apt to be very slow and unwieldy in their movements. That was inherent in the nature of things. A government of one or of

a few could take hold of things and do them with despatch. But one depending upon a crowd of people, one who must be consulting everybody and never advancing one step beyond the rank and file must often be painfully embarrassed in moving towards the desired goal.

What was to be said on the other side? If it could not be credited to democracies that they did things quickly it must be admitted that they had a most effective way of getting things done. The essential condition of the development of men was that they should have the priceless privilege of making their own mistakes and of smarting for their own mistakes, with nothing to save them from the smarting. This, then, was the glory of democracy that it had in the long run proved the only method whereby individual men could have their full humanity developed and walk the earth as men and not merely atrophied and stunted attempts at being men. History justified us in making that claim. The democracy of Athens, the most perfect democracy of human history, produced human greatness in a profusion that no other country could for a moment attempt to rival.

Only through democracy could the state reach a condition of stable equilibrium. So long as there was government by one or few, monarchy and aristocracy might be compared to a pyramid resting on its apex. In democracy, the pyramid rested upon its base. It must rest upon the universal participation in the government of the country, or in Lincoln's memorable words, "government of the people, for the people and by the people." The dawn of intelligence was the dawn of democracy and when men were told that they might dare to think for themselves on any subject under the sun and not allow it to be done for them by their betters, that was the pledge of the ultimate triumph of democracy.

But we must recognize that it had not yet fully disclosed all its purposes. Democracy might attempt new tasks and conquests in this century, and if that were a correct forecast, then the responsibility rested upon all thoughtful men. If they recognized that the claim of the common people was a just claim they should see to it that the extension of democratic principles into the economic world was made without injustice or wrong and with the minimum of disturbance of those institutions in which we gloried.

Canada and the British Empire

January 11th, 1908

Principal Peterson, McGill University

What better subject could he find, said the speaker, here in the very heart of the Dominion, than our country and the Empire of which it formed a part? Canada was so vast in extent of territory that the more we availed ourselves of the opportunity of comparing notes together, the better it would be for the upbuilding of our common nationality. Some people seemed to be unduly apprehensive that our imperial relations would interfere with the full and free development of our Canadian nationality but he did not share that apprehension. Imperialism was the aspiration and the desire that, for the high and noble purposes of its world-wide mission, the British Empire might be able to hold together through all the coming years.

The development of our Dominion was certainly one of the most marvellous phenomena of modern times. Within the limits of our own lives we had seen the spectacle of a few ill-compacted and disunited provinces growing up under a constitution that had proved itself capable of meeting every new development. Our age would always remain as the age which had the strength to execute great structural works which, thrown across the whole extent of a continent, had enabled us to make real the union of our Dominion from sea to sea.

But we must not mislead ourselves by excessive self-praise. It was well at the same time to have an eye to the defects of our qualities. One of our difficulties arose from the very size and extent of our country. Local interests were apt to be too prominent and if we were forced to give them undue recognition we should always be in danger of suffering from that most exasperating of all political afflictions—the curse of having little men to fill our big places. We had not yet, as in England, a class of men who, secure in possession of the adequate basis of inherited wealth, could afford the time and leisure requisite for a political career. We must justify our faith in democratic institutions by producing a larger supply of men of the right stamp who would consent to look upon public office as a public trust. The lines from Tennyson's "Princess":

"Some reverence for the laws ourselves have made,
Some patient force to change them when we will,
Some civic manhood firm against the crowd."

admirably indicate some of the qualities we should endeavor to infuse into our ideals of patriotism, some of the principles upon which we should endeavor to base our public service.

So much for the development of our citizenship and for the forces and influences that ought to go to the moulding of our national character. What now of our relations to the mother country and to the other component states of that mighty Empire of which he hoped this Dominion might forever continue to form a part? We ought to be, and we were, proud of our imperial connection, for we knew that the strength and prosperity of our united empire afforded one of the best possible guarantees of order and freedom, justice, peace, and progress. The British Empire was the largest and most notable in the world today, or that had ever existed. It was unique in character and organization; it had reconciled empire and liberty and no empire known to history, except the British Empire, had shown itself capable of containing a variety of independent or practically independent governments. The problem before us today was how to keep the self-governing parts in touch with each other and with the centre.

The empire in future must satisfy democratic ideals and rest on the broad basis of democracy. No scheme of empire would be tolerated which failed to take account of national status. Mr. Kipling had done more than any living writer to develop the feeling that the man at the circumference counted for as much as the man at the centre and that they ought to be interested in each other. Lord Albermarle had said that imperialism was simply patriotism in a wider sense.

But we were told that while it was all very well to speak of imperial rights and privileges, the danger for Canada began when it was implied that there were corresponding responsibilities and obligations. Partnership, however, implied certain limitations. Inter-dependence was the ruling principle of partnership, not independence; but quality of status need not thereby be prejudiced in any way. While the financial development of Canada had hardly reached the stage that would permit her to contribute directly to the support of the British Navy, it should not be forgotten that Canada had, for many years, been giving assistance to the Empire in more in-

direct ways. On the other hand persons who asked of what use the British Navy was to Canada stultified themselves and showed their ignorance of the teachings of history. It was under the protection of the navy that the Empire had grown up and was still maintained and preserved.

The biographer of Alexander Hamilton, the statesman who after the war of independence induced the States to sink their differences and join hands in the effort to work out a common constitution, closed his fascinating volume with words which were highly applicable: "The meaning of empire to a free people is not a standing and overshadowing growth but a proud and willing subordination. Its aim is the security of a great inheritance, and while it will augment the resources and the power of every member of the union, it will also touch each separate state and private citizen with a firmer courage and a firmer dignity."

If the great problem of imperial unity was the reconciliation of the spirit of nationality with the ideal of a united empire, that was the line along which we ought to look for a solution.

Future Development in Manitoba

January 22nd, 1908

Prof. E. Brydson-Jack, University of Manitoba.

After congratulating Canadian Clubs in general, and the Winnipeg Club in particular, on their influence on national life and sentiment and after referring humorously to his first impressions of Winnipeg, the speaker remarked that this city had been aptly described as the golden gate of the Canadian West. She had been the distributing centre, the wholesale house for the entire West while the stream of grain products flowed through her gates. But with the increase of population and of transportation facilities other distributing centres were bound to arise.

Winnipeg, however, had been wide awake. An enormous industrial development was going on quietly today. Few people in the East realized that Winnipeg had in 1906 an output of nearly \$19,000,000 in the value of her manufactures, that she stood fourth among the manufacturing centres of Canada, and that she was rapidly moving towards the third place.

As an engineer he had always been interested in the iron industries. Now we had iron ore on Lake Winnipeg analysing about 60 per cent. haematite. We had limestone and the water power to furnish the electricity while charcoal could be obtained to furnish the carbon. According to the official report of the Canadian Commissioners a small 500 horse power electric furnace would be able to compete successfully with the most modern American blast furnace in cost of production. In 1906, Winnipeg imported iron and steel goods to the value of over \$4,000,000. If iron industries could be established in Winnipeg to take care of even half of this demand Manitoba would retain a net profit of over \$200,000 without even considering the fact that these industries would employ many men and would thereby distribute far more than this amount in the way of wages.

There was room for future development in the packing and allied industries to supply consumption in the West alone but Winnipeg should also have an immense export market for the products of the packing houses. With this would come the establishment of leather industries, of tanneries, of boot and shoe factories.

Winnipeg imported over a million dollars' worth of sugar annually, imported strawboard and paper, woollen goods, cordage and linens, paints and oils. Was there not a great possibility to develop the beet sugar industry? High grade sugar beets were grown in Manitoba. Beet sugar was today made in Alberta and it was a paying investment. When we exported wool could we not manufacture woollen goods to advantage? Could not the large quantities of straw destroyed by the farmers be utilized in making paper, mats, and strawboard? Flax could be grown in Manitoba and linens could be manufactured. The flax seed of Manitoba so well and favorably known could be used in the manufacture of paints and oils.

Within a comparatively short distance from Winnipeg there were large deposits of high grade glass sand, of cement and of clay suitable for the manufacture of terra cotta. On the shores of Lake Winnipeg there was timber suitable for lumber and especially for pulp wood for the manufacture of paper.

Many more instances of possibilities for future development of industrial enterprises could be given. A great part of the future development must be industrial. What were

the needs for industrial development? We must have a market, we must have cheap power and we must have labor both skilled and unskilled to produce the article. The market was assured. Thanks to the electrical age we could readily transfer all our available water power to where it is needed. Thanks to science a new power was also coming into commercial use viz: the use of denatured or industrial alcohol which could be made from corn and potatoes.

This industrial development must be carefully considered and scientifically controlled. There must be information in regard to any industry, information showing the present consumption, the present production, and the possibilities of a market, as well as the cost of securing the raw materials, the cost of power and of labor.

The Winnipeg Development and Industrial Bureau, recently organized by the broadmindedness of several Winnipeg organizations, was already doing an immense work of incalculable value to the whole province. The work was of such an extent that the Government should carry the bureau along and should be able through this bureau to show just what industries could be established profitably and what natural resources could be developed by scientific means.

Great as were already the facilities of transportation the future in transportation was by no means exhausted. He looked forward to the day when there would be a large traffic on Lake Winnipeg and up and down the Saskatchewan river and when we would have an opening into Hudson's Bay, perhaps also into Lake Superior.

But if we were to reap the advantage of the future development we must have men who could manage, guide, and direct these industries. The development of agriculture, stock-raising, etc., had been provided for by the establishment of the Agricultural College. The University of Manitoba was providing for adequate practical technical education and for the training of young men to become skilled captains of industry by the addition of the courses in electrical and civil engineering as well as land surveying in addition to the scientific courses previously given. It was his great desire to establish at the University a bureau which would be of practical commercial use in the testing of materials and supplies, one that would make these tests for a consideration and give certificates in regard to the results and quality.

Winnipeg was destined to be a great and noble city, not merely a distributing station, but a leader in industrial enterprise and in commerce and trade. Winnipeg growth meant Manitoba growth.

"Let us remember our responsibilities," said the speaker, "let us remember that much, much is expected of us, and let us look forward to still higher achievement, making use of all inventions, all scientific research, all the tools placed at our disposal in this age of discovery, proceeding on a sound, well conceived plan, steadily, surely, resistlessly."

Historical Landmarks in Canada

February 5th, 1908

Prof. Bryce, L. L. D.

Before introducing the speaker, Mr. William Whyte, who presided, gave a brief report of the proceedings at the conference held in Ottawa to discuss the proposal originated by Earl Grey to purchase the Quebec battlefields for use as a National Park.

Dr. Bryce then spoke as follows:—

"There is something in human nature that longs for monuments to look at, that loves to see the statues of its heroes, and to see the lofty obelisk, the triumphal arch or the pyramid that remind us of the great deeds of our race and our ancestral pioneers. And we do well to honor the memories of those men who have denied themselves in times of privation, who gave their lives in the defence of their country, and handed down a memory in which we may rejoice. We have been rather remiss, I think, in this in the past, and I am glad that we have heard today of the proposal to establish now a great historical monument down at Quebec. The Historic Landmarks Association has been formed and I think this will do good. It will bid fair to become a strong and influential agency in marking the fact that we are bringing our individual provinces, our individual elements of population into one type of people called Canadians. But this does not mean that we are bound to blot out all the memories, those splendid memories of the past, that take us back to the heroic deeds of our ancestors and the famous stock of which we come.

"Now, in Canadian history we have several periods very important in respect of their memories. First of all, I think we have the French occupation. It was my pleasure some years ago to be down at St. John, N.B., where we had a tercentenary of the landing of De Monts and Champlain in 1604, and then we went across to Dochet Island, in the St. Croix River, and unveiled a monument, there on the boundary between New Brunswick and Maine, where the first winter was spent by the French, and we had the pleasure of having with us some of our American cousins who were equally interested in the event. We came back to St. John where we had a great pageant representing the landing of the first French settlers at the harbor. A few years ago a monument to Champlain was unveiled at Quebec.

"Then, again, we have another line of thought in the British occupation itself and the third period is that in connection with the American Revolution and the defence of Quebec. All who have passed through that city will have recalled to them the splendid defence of the ancient capital by Sir Guy Carleton in 1775 and the placard upon the great rock which points out the place where Montgomery, the American general, fell. But the greatest thing that ever happened to Canada was the coming of the U. E. Loyalists. If my memory serves me right a monument to the 5,000 loyalists who landed at St. John, N.B., is to be seen in that city. Then we have a monument in the city of Brantford to Joseph Brant, the leader of the Six Nation Indians, which was unveiled a few years ago. But there should be monuments in Kingston, Brockville and Old Niagara, speaking to us of the splendid men who, by their patriotism, have gained a place in history that can be fairly placed alongside with the poetic element of the Jacobites in British history and who stand out for fervency of devotion to their country unequalled, I think, in modern history.

"Then, again, another part of our history is in connection with the war of 1812. The Niagara frontier was the scene of a most desperate fight and the names Queenston Heights, Lundy's Lane, and Beaver Dams are written on the roll of fame. There ought to be a monument at Beaver Dams and I am sure that that will command the attention of any committee that may be appointed to commemorate properly the deeds of our ancestors.

"Then there is our own West, and here we have a history very marked. The splendid achievements of the great Hudson's Bay Company and its rival, the Northwest Fur Company in Montreal for two full centuries from 1670 to 1870, are still to some extent preserved for us today in the ruins of the Prince of Wales Fort, at Port Churchill; in York Factory which is still standing; in the gate of our own Fort Garry, at Winnipeg; in Lower Fort Garry and, further west, in the monument of Sir James Douglas before the parliament buildings in Victoria. The Mounted Police deserve to be remembered. And I think that in our own little Fort Garry we ought to have a statue of Lord Selkirk, the founder of the Selkirk settlement in this country.

"It gives me great pleasure to think of the way the Confederation monuments, mostly connected with three great military events, have sprung up in almost all our towns and cities.

"I would record at last the British conquest of Canada. We have the monument of Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, and the memorial to Aux Braves on the Ste Foye Road. The one stands for the victory of one rival over another while the joint monument to Wolfe and Montcalm symbolises the union of race with race and brings back to us one of the grandest memories that any people could have."

If you leave the gloom of London and you seek a glowing land
 Where all except the flag is strange and new,
 There's a bronzed and stalwart fellow who will grip you by the hand,
 And greet you with a welcome warm and true;
 For he's your younger brother, the one you sent away,
 Because there was'nt room for him at home;
 And now he's quite contented, and he's glad he didn't stay,
 And he's building Britain's greatness o'er the foam.

ROBERT W. SERVICE

Britain's myriad voices call
 "Sons, be welded each and all
 Into one Imperial whole,
 One with Britain, heart and soul!
 One life, one flag, one fleet, one throne,
 Britons, hold your own!"

TENNYSON.

Irrigation and Its Part in the Development of Western Canada

February 19th, 1908.

Mr. J. S. Dennis, C. E., Calgary

Irrigation was the principal of the artificial application of water for the development of crops so as to overcome the shortness of nature. The history of irrigation extended back to the early days of China, India and Egypt. Today over two-thirds of the food stuffs of the world were raised by irrigation. On this continent in Mexico, Peru and Arizona there were remains of irrigation works constructed in the early days long before even the coming of the Indians. In the United States the work dated back to the Mormons. In 1848 they put in small irrigation works in Utah. Today there were 10,000,000 acres of irrigated lands in the United States and millions of dollars were expended yearly.

In Canada irrigation was confined to southern Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. The miners practiced it in British Columbia. It had extended materially in the big mountain valleys the amount of land available for fruit growing. On this side of the mountains the work had been started in the same way in 1879. Today there were 745,000 acres which could be used for irrigation.

The vital question was: "Did irrigation pay?" It was purely a business proposition. Moisture was an essential of successful agriculture. Drought had destroyed more crops than all other ills. Irrigation farming was scientific and businesslike. The moisture was on tap and was applied to a crop when needed and in a scientific way.

The standard crops of the world were raised by irrigation. Irrigation produced results—the best crops. It was businesslike farming because it meant crop insurance. It was scientific farming because the moisture was supplied to the growing crops when needed and only then and also because the water was applied to the roots of the plant directly.

Irrigation in Western Canada was a comparatively new subject and one upon which the people should be well informed. The C.P.R. irrigation project was the greatest on the continent. Next to the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway it was the greatest work which the company had undertaken in the West. It was three times greater than the next largest undertaking of its kind. The area included in

the C.P.R. project was 3,000,000 acres, a small kingdom in itself. The area had been divided into three districts. Work was being done at present in the western district. Water was being taken from the Bow River along a big main canal, thence along distributing ditches to each district. At present there were about 960 miles of waterways and ultimately there would be 3000 miles of waterways.

Unless the C.P.R. could make a success of colonization work they were foolish to go into the scheme. The C.P.R. project differed from any other irrigation project. The original American schemes built by private companies were poorly planned, and built, and endless litigation had resulted. The C.P.R. scheme differed in that it brought the water to the boundaries of every farm. The farmer knew just what he was getting and just where he got the water. The Canadian law was the best irrigation law extant.

These 3,000,000 acres would play a large part in the development of the West. The average land holdings would be but one hundred acres, all that was needed for an irrigated farm. Three times the population could be put into irrigated land over that on a dry farming belt. In that 3,000,000 acres they could settle easily 150,000 people. The farming was insured and there would be no crop failures. The average value of the crop produced in the irrigated west was far and away above that produced in the dry farming districts. The 3,000,000 acre block would yet be the most thickly settled and most prosperous farming country on the continent.

Could the C.P.R. get the people? Could they get the people on land at \$25 per acre when these people could get vast quantities of land at \$10 and \$12 per acre in dry districts? The answer was that the C.P.R. was selling plenty of this irrigated land because they were able to convince farmers that it would pay them. Today the company was bringing settlers from the United States, New Zealand, China, Japan and many European countries. They had solved this problem and had successfully shown that irrigation meant development of the Canadian West.

Thou hast my heart. O picture dim,
I see the fields, I see the autumn hand
Of God upon the Maples—
It is my Native Land.

WM. LIDTHALL.

The Day of the Mugwump.

March 4th, 1908

Rev. Avery A. Shaw

The name Mugwump was first given in derision to a group of independent Republicans in Maine who in 1884 refused to ratify the nomination of Blaine for presidency. They promptly accepted the word as the badge of their independence. The name has come to represent a voter or body of voters who are nominally affiliated with a party, but who claim the right for sufficient reasons to vote with the other party. The true Mugwump is he who recognizes the good that is in his party, who is willing to stand by any real principles for which the party stands but who is not tied to the party machine and is unwilling to be a party tool.

If we were ideal people, living in ideal conditions, one party might be sufficient. But there are several elements in the present day need and among them is the need of the Mugwump. There are men of ability and high public spirit but they do not, as a rule, dominate public affairs and it has become difficult to get men of this stamp to enter public life. Then there is the perversion of the very idea of public service, men in public life too often assuming that the public is their servant. Then there are great private and corporate interests that seek to use the government for their own interests.

This is the day of the Mugwump's opportunity. The people are tired of seeing the great corporations playing football with governments, tired of seeing the gamesters and gainsters and the incompetents dominate public affairs. The old order has become so intolerable that there is arising all over the continent a great wave of sentiment that not only favors but demands clean politics. President Roosevelt, Hughes of New York, Everett Colby, and Mark Fagan in New Jersey, Tom Johnson of Cleveland, Dempsey of Cincinnati, Folk of Missouri, Hoch of Kansas, La Follette of Wisconsin are men who have the public eye and the public ear and are not owned by political bosses.

Men of commanding ability are beginning to see the possibility of taking a place in public affairs that will mean something for the welfare of the country. They are beginning to see that it is possible to pull out from his place of hiding and hold up to the light of day the smooth, sinuous

political trickster. This is the day of days for the man of outstanding ability and steadfast integrity to take his place in the front ranks of public life; the day of days for all of us to take public life seriously, to hold our citizenship as a sacred trust, to hold ourselves and all public servants up to the highest ideals of public administration.

If a great national danger threatened our fair land the call for arms would knit together into closer fellowship all classes and interests and parties of the Dominion. We would sink all secondary and selfish interests in the paramount interest of the national safety.

We have today a national peril more subtle and more to be feared than any armed foe, and we have an opportunity unexcelled in any age to establish a nation of splendid prosperity and enduring renown. Other nations have had great opportunities but they have failed to learn the secret of enduring prosperity and have joined the great majority of the effete.

This is pre-eminently our day and our opportunity. The question for each one of us to decide is—shall I seek first my own ease and gain, and leave the nation to look after itself, or shall I in a spirit of consecration to the common good, by freedom wisely exercised, by self-control steadfastly maintained, contribute a life to the upbuilding of a nation splendid in resources and splendidly held in honor to all time?

O land of the dusky Balsam
And the darling Maple tree
Where the Cedar buds and berries
And the Pine grows strong and free,
My heart is weary and weary
For my own countree.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL SCOTT.

Our Duty to Our Country

March 26th, 1908

Rev. Dr. Geggie, Toronto.

The speaker, Rev. Dr. Geggie, was introduced by Rev. Clarence Mackinnon as a native of Scotland, a resident of Toronto, a believer in the West, and one whom he understood had been described as an Irishman.

Dr. Geggie said: "I am beginning to somewhat understand the people of this city, and to have an idea that you have an idea that there is no place in the wide world just like the city of Winnipeg. Now I can easily understand my friend Mackinnon talking like that, coming as he does from Halifax. I can easily understand my friend, Mr. Gilroy, and others from Toronto talking, after a few months' residence in Winnipeg, that there is no city like Winnipeg, but the climax came when I heard friend Gordon of the Congregational Church say in good faith, 'I have travelled a lot, but I have never been in a city like Winnipeg,' and he frae Boston! And yet, after all, if you do not speak well of your city and the West, who is going to speak well of your city and the West? And even though your home is by the sea, it may be, or across the sea, nevertheless this, for the time being, is home and the place where you are earning your bread and butter, and it is a man's business to speak well of his cow so long as she gives him milk.

"Toronto or Scotland may be your home but if you are living in another country, that country for the time being, is your wife, and without being untrue to your mother, you can be true to the wife with whom you are living.

"However great our country may be, there is only one element, concerning which I would like to speak a word, that will, after all, make a nation great. An American writer once said, 'After all, a nation does not depend so much upon the ballot paper that a man drops into the box on election day, as upon the kind of man he drops into the street every morning,' and the word I want to speak from my point of view is this: that above all things let us see that we go to work to build up a nation of character. Character is the only permanent and abiding thing and the only thing that makes a man or nation great. Neither does commercial greatness mean or guarantee the national stability, but the only thing is the character of its citizens. You remember the words from the Old Book that 'Righteousness exalteth a nation.'"

The Span of a Generation

April 16th, 1908

Mr. Frank Yeigh, Toronto

"If I am permitted to come to Winnipeg a generation hence, I shall expect to come into a fine marble station and hear the station elocutionist announce: 'Change here for Lake Winnipeg, Fort Churchill, Hudson Straits, Liverpool and London,' and I just as fully expect to hear him call out the train for Prince Albert, Edmonton, Athabasca Landing, Dunvegan, Peace River, Dawson City and Fort McPherson." In these words, Mr. Frank Yeigh drew a glowing vision of what might be in the span of a generation judging from the changes that had taken place in the generation from the time of Confederation to the present day.

"Down in the old provinces by the sea a generation ago, the good Bluenoses of that time and day looked askance at the Confederation scheme. Upper and Lower Canada were squabbling like spoilt children, and there were English statesmen of both political parties who looked upon Canada as a millstone around the neck of the mother land. All this a generation ago. But let us turn from the past and just for a moment look at the today of Canada, with its marvellous advances in the life of a generation. It may be carrying coals to Newcastle or, as it were, carrying wheat to Winnipeg, to tell you of what is going on in Canada today but as Kipling says with his keen vision, 'We have walked some stretches of our road towards nationhood.' We are making new country, not only in the West but in the hinterlands of New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. We are pointing our boundaries further north and further north until you dip into the waves of the Arctic Ocean.

"New towns are springing up all over the West. Take any one of the centres of population you care in Canada, and estimate what that means to the country,—this aggregation of human beings; this spot where men and women foregather for the purpose of working out their national life,—multiply one of such towns by 300 and to me it is a thrilling thought as to the future of this western land.

"The only Canadian I know who made a successful prophecy concerning this western country was old Joe Howe, of Nova Scotia, who said in 1851 that the day would arrive when people would drive across this continent in a transcon-

tinental train. Thirty years was his prophecy in coming true, but it came true.

"The days will come when the Doukhobors have ceased from pilgrimage, and the Galicians have learned to vote, and vote right, and the Saxon, Celt, and Latin, the subjects of czars, emperors and kings have all been digested. We have a breed in the making, and the breed that is making will determine the character of this composite Canadian of the future. As the poet says, 'What care we if twenty races blend in blood that flows Canadian at the end?' But the supreme obligation is upon us today to see that it does flow Canadian at the end.

"How are we playing this game of nation building? Have we, members of the Canadian Club, risen to the utmost of our ideals, or are we content to indulge in what Ambassador Bryce described in the Toronto Canadian Club, as enjoying a Spartan lunch and then hearing somebody talk at us?

"I would crave that our coming Canada will be a land with a policy, and a spirit, and an ideal that will make its citizens feel the same pride as the subjects of the Caesars, who when they said, 'I am a Roman,' felt there was nothing more to be said. I look forward to the time when a Canadian will say, 'I am a Canadian' with even greater pride than we of this generation.

"So, by the memory of the pathfinders of the past; by the memory of our fathers; by the memory of the Kildonan and Selkirk settlers; by the memory of men who flung the line of exploration away north; and by the memory of our Anglo-Saxon ancestry, may we of this day help to make the generation that is coming even greater and grander than the generation of today.

I conclude with the words of Kingston, who said :

'Four nations welded into one with long historic past,
Have found in these, our western lands, one common life at last.
Thro' the young giant's mighty limbs that stretch from sea to sea,
There runs a throb of conscious life, of waking energy.

From Nova Scotia's misty coast to far Columbia's shore
She wakes, a band of scattered homes and colonies no more,
But a young nation with her life full beating in her breast,
A noble future in her eyes—The Britain of the West.'

Criminal Anthropology

April 23rd, 1908

W. P. Archibald, Dominion Parole Officer

"Criminal bacteria develop when nourished by the best blood of society. They fatten on crowded civilization. The general public should become more interested in criminological and penological questions, for no reform of any value can be successfully accomplished without the co-operation of society irrespective of creed or nationality."

"I am rational in saying that the treatment of the prisoner and his crime suffers more from a general ignorance and apathy, than from any public opposition based upon logic or from a knowledge of the situation."

"The study of crime is essential to the problem of our social life and the following basis of operation produces good and lasting results. First is the basis of individual analysis. In painstaking fidelity one must study at first hand, the criminal—his mental, moral and physical peculiarities, his parents, their character, environment of his home life, his companionships, and the first steps made in the criminal life. We must then fall back upon figures. The observation of large numbers of criminals is necessary, and a system is not complete until it has embraced all possible data. The individual analysis is largely experimental, and apt to over-reach the limits of possibility, but with statistics we grasp general truths."

"The elements which enter into reformation are good treatment, a strong and healthy discipline, fair dealing, the criminal's recognition of his own criminality, his desire and willingness to reform, a recognition of the criminal as a human being by outside society, and a recognition by the hand of justice, that, while it is necessary and just to punish crime, yet the clemency of a parole is not to be withheld from any really hopeful case."

"When persons are criminal in thought and intent, they need a thorough change to make their thoughts and motives pure. The function of true religion in the human heart is to overthrow the evil and bring the thought and the life into touch with the Creator. If a person is a criminal he ceases to be such the moment he can love his Creator with all his heart and his neighbor as himself."

"The evolution of character and the reformation of it is but the creation of habitudes, which might be placed in the following order: Impressions, repetition, practice, custom, propensity, habit, habitude or character."

"The real criminal must be treated scientifically as well as from the lofty view-point of religion."

"God is just as truly in every process of reform, from the humblest and the simplest effort to the highest and most profound study and research made through the science of psychology or pathology for the betterment of delinquent humanity, and while there may be varied avenues of approach or attack on criminality in its loathsome, heinous and destructive forms in the human family there is unity of effort in all and something accomplished, though not to the extent we desire in the reconstruction and rehabilitation of our anti-social fellow citizen."

Awake! my country, the hour of dreams is done!
Doubt not, nor dread the greatness of thy fate.
Tho' faint souls fear the keen confronting sun,
And fain would bid the morn of splendor wait;
Tho' dreamers rapt in starry vision cry
"Lo, yon thy future, yon thy faith, thy fame!"
And stretch vain hands to stars, thy fame is nigh,
Here in Canadian hearth, and home, and name;—
This name which yet shall grow
Till all the nations know
Us for a patriot people heart and hand
Loyal to our native earth, our own Canadian land.

O strong hearts guarding the birthright of our glory,
Worth your best blood this heritage that ye guard!
These mighty streams resplendent with our story,
These iron coasts by rage of seas unjarred,—
What fields of peace these bulwarks will secure!
What vales of plenty those calm floods supply!
Shall not our love this rough sweet land make sure,
Her bounds preserve inviolate, though we die?
O strong hearts of the North
Let flame your loyalty forth,
And put the craven and the base to shame,
Till earth shall know the Child of Nations by her name!

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

The New Canada

May 12th. 1908.

Rev. Chas. A. Eaton, D. D., Cleveland

Though his pathway and duty, said Dr. Eaton, had taken him into the land south of us, which he loved also, this would always be his home, his homeland, and we would always be his people though he was bound to confess that years ago he had got beyond those prejudices which made out the Americans and the Canadians to be of different stuff.

We had in this great new land certain climatic conditions with which to cope. But making allowances and admitting them to the full, he must confess that never in all his life had he been so thrilled with the possibilities of situation as he had been during this his first journey through this great new land.

The United States and Canada were very much alike if we began on the racial side. New England was settled by a group of Elizabethan English who were responsible for that ingenuity which makes the Yankee notorious the world over. Then came a French infusion and then a flood of immigration across the sea of every race until that land was as polyglot as any land under the stars. We had practically the same. We had also a French population hitherto segregated largely in one province. The average man from Ontario, settling as a pioneer, had labored under the greatest difficulties and had become sturdy like his native oak trees. He made a good pilot, a good leader and a good citizen. The Frenchman was the child of the light, of music and of art. We would never reach the highest possibilities as a nation until the strength and solidity of the Saxon stock allied itself with the versatility of the Gallic race.

The first great immigration occurred at the time of the expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia. The most Yankee community on the face of the earth was in King's County, Nova Scotia. The next immigration was when the United Empire Loyalists crossed the border and gave up their homes on the other side. Then began that remarkable development of the United States and for fifty years, certainly for thirty, that nation stripped from us our population as though it were by some mysterious magic. Our boys went there in thousands and hundreds of thousands until there were over a million Canadians under the American flag and they constituted the very best class of citizens in that country.

Then the fourth migration was the exodus of American farmers into this Canadian Northwest. Those Americans who were coming in here were bringing with them experience, capital and stock; they could stick their plough in the furrow and did not need to ask anybody how to do it. We need not be at all afraid about Americanizing the West. In one short generation they would cease to be Americans; they would be more completely, perhaps, in many respects than we were, Canadians.

He would very briefly advert to one or two great problems that we had in common. In his opinion the commercial structure of this country was on a much more solid basis than that of the United States. Our banking system in Canada was going to have the honor of furnishing to the United States a practical revolution of its system of banking. Politically, he thought, a balance was also shown in favor of Canada. It had the best form of government because we recognized the necessity for considering the will of the people. The great problem, however, was to get men, good men. A bad law in the hands of a good man was a great deal better than a good law in the hands of a bad man. Municipally, this country was very much in advance of the United States on its political side. We did not handle the finances of the cities and towns probably as well, but politically the Americans had been cursed by the introduction of party politics into their city government.

There were three forces at work in this country which would determine its future: the home, the school and the Divine Spirit. The Canadian home was still a model for any home in the world. Would it not, however, be possible to induce farmers to build their homes a little closer together and so make life brighter for their wives? There was one thing we ought to see to and that was to put money enough into our school system to make it worth while for men and women of the highest character to prepare themselves for that work as a life work and stay with it. A few million dollars expended for the right kind of teachers in the right kind of schools would solve more problems than hundreds of millions spent a generation later. Lastly, he asked one consideration and that was that while we grew a great body we did not fail to have it animated with a soul. We wanted to see not only the sky that poured its benedictions upon our wheatfields but the God beyond the sky.

“Don’t forget that while you are carving out a mighty

destiny here the sister land to the south of you is in the throes of a terrific struggle which will bring the destiny of the people to God alone knows where. I don't know what stands before you, but I know it is something good."

The Battlefields of Quebec

May 19th, 1908

W. L. Mackenzie King, C. M. G., Ottawa

In a few weeks, said the speaker, we would be celebrating the three hundreth birthday of the Dominion, or more correctly, the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quebec. Through the far-sighted vision and the compelling enthusiasm of His Excellency, Earl Grey, the Governor-General, the main feature of that celebration would be the nationalizing of the battlefields of the Plains of Abraham and Ste. Foye.

It was time that we should realize that we had a history and a history which was a long, an honorable, and a great one. But before speaking of the past it was fitting that we should pay a tribute to the historian who, of all others, had done the most to redeem from a possible obscurity and painted in language as artistic and as strong as words can portray the picturesque background of our country's history. Let us not forget the inspiration which came to Francis Parkman, a youth of twenty, fragile and pale, having, however, the soul of a poet and the vision of a prophet, who looking out over this vast continent and seeing the forces which had surrounded a primitive race by a great and vast civilization, which in turn was surrounded by another power higher and greater still, rose from his couch of pain and resolved that he would tell the world the story.

It was necessary that Quebec should be the centre of the celebration since Champlain had first founded his early settlement there, but it was also true that it was there that the future destiny of Canada was decided and determined that for 150 years past and for all time to come the future of this country should be under the British flag.

Was it not a fine perception which conceived the idea of making one grand pageant to restore to the minds and memories of the people of this country a record of those great deeds of the past which should help to make us the people that we were?

First of all would come Cartier with his little band of 373 years ago reminding us that to men who had in their souls a passion for exploration and the courage to carry it out the difficulties of primitive civilization could not stay them.

Then we would see Champlain standing by the side of the little hut which his own hand helped to rear. When we thought of that man crossing the Atlantic twenty times in those early days, with all his sufferings; when we thought of the greatness of his heart and of his love and affection for the primitive children he found about him; when we thought he did all this that wealth and honor might be brought to the people of this continent, we should raise our voices in thankful praise that Providence had given us a founder of his virtues and courage and purity.

The pageant would also remind us of the early missionaries, of the Kirkes, and of the expedition under the command of Phip.

But there would be an event far more momentous and it was fitting that this should be made the great feature of the occasion. As we thought of all that those battlefields of Quebec meant were we not shocked by the indifference which had allowed years to go by without any effort being made to conserve as national property those plains which determined the destiny of this country?

Think only of Wolfe, a youth of 32 years, worn out with fatigue and suffering from rheumatic pains, saying to those around him after a winter's struggle, "Speak not to me of constitution. Spirit is greater than constitution;" think of him under those cliffs of Quebec, think of him on that fatal day, and who was there, whether French or English, that should not be proud to be associated with a race that had men capable of such chivalry and heroism?

And no less heroic, no less strong in every way, was the commanding personality of Montcalm. Think of that general, thwarted in every effort by a weak administration, riding at the head of his people, the champion of a forlorn hope, striving to bring into them some of the old fire of the France he loved so well, and finally, being overcome, as a last act, sending a word of congratulation to the victor and commending to his care those people to whom he had been a father. Who was there, whether of English or French origin that would not be proud to be associated with a race that had in it men of such chivalry?

But not alone did the battle on the plains of Ste. Foye make the Canadian nation under the British flag but the vic-

tory on the heights of Abraham marked out the beginning of the British Empire and also the beginning of the independence which the American union gained later on for, to use the graphic words of the Governor-General, 'Quebec, that old rock, was the corner stone of Greater Britain, and it became later the parchment on which the Declaration of Independence was inscribed.'

What was our patriotism going to do to maintain as a national trust those Heights? It would require a considerable sum to purchase those fields and it was proposed that it should be placed under the control of a commission appointed for the purpose of reclaiming the lands and restoring them properly. The governments of the Dominion and of the several provinces had been asked to contribute such amounts as they might see possible. Then the Canadian people, in order that each individual might have a share, had been given an opportunity to contribute by private subscription. Here was an opportunity which would enable us to demonstrate to the world that we were a united and strongly patriotic people: it would enable us to show our appreciation of that high-minded and splendid interest which His Excellency had taken in the welfare of this country, and lastly in this undertaking we should be doing our part in fostering an intelligent and enlightened patriotism.

Hail to the day when the Britons came over,
And planted their standard with sea-foam still wet,
Around and above us their spirits will hover,
Rejoicing to mark how we honor it yet.
We'll honor it yet, we'll honor it yet,
The flag of Old England! we'll honor it yet!

HON. JOSEPH HOWE.

Some of the Difficulties to be Faced in this Dominion of Ours

June 10th, 1908

Judge Forbes, St. John, N. B.

After paying a splendid tribute to the city of Winnipeg, the learned jurist said that he wished to say a word or two on some difficulties that presented themselves to his mind and to which, in his judicial capacity, he had had occasion to call the attention of grand juries that he had addressed. These questions could be touched only by the moral power of the people and could be regulated only by the people in their power arising and bringing pressure to bear on the government.

The first difficulty he saw amidst the great influx of population into this country of ours was the difficulty of naturalization. He thought the present law of the land was utterly inadequate to guard the franchise of this country which was the greatest possession that any country could have, the free, pure and good franchise which the government indiscriminately vested in the foreigners who came into this country. Now something was wrong there. A residence of three years would certainly not bring most of the people that came into this country in touch with its institutions. No educational qualification was required, and in his opinion it would be a good policy if we should take a lesson from our neighbors to the south of us that those seeking naturalization must all read the constitution in English. There must be some qualifications, some inquiry into the character and method of living of these people as well as to the effect they would have on the country. We must bring our influence to bear upon the government of this country, pointing out the necessities of the case, that the government must not fling these uneducated, trammelled, half-freed slaves upon us to exercise their franchise and meet our vote man for man.

Another difficulty was that of meeting these people, and seeing, as far as possible, that they were properly and judiciously distributed. He thought it was a dangerous policy that these people should settle in colonies. If they could be settled on alternate sections so that we could get the English language taught them and have them educated in our schools in such a way as to bring the English language prominently before them it would be a great safety to this country.

In the rush and crush for making money men so far had had little time to look after other things. The whirl of acquiring wealth and building up a business was very pressing, no doubt, but good citizenship was of vital importance to this new city and every man whom he addressed today ought to take a special interest in the welfare and success of this city. The only way in which purity of administration could be maintained was by every man feeling that there was a personal responsibility placed upon him to go to the polls and vote as his conscience dictated.

As a boy he had studied Morse's geography which was printed in the United States and devoted seven-eighths of its space to that country and the remainder to the rest of the world, so that it showed the greatness and magnitude of the United States. But we could take a lesson from that. Perhaps we did not teach enough of the history and geography of our own country. We needed to stimulate our young people by a fresh, vigorous literature that would create in them a national spirit and inspire them in their infancy.

Foreign peoples were pouring in upon us and we must so deal with them and educate and instruct them that they might rise up a nation that should go forward for righteousness and loyalty to the mother country. This responsibility rested upon us Canadians and he trusted that when the century was well rounded, if those whom he addressed lived till then, they would see this nation not a nation of six millions but of sixty millions, which we had no reason to fear if we continued to keep pace with the development we had already made.

Fair Canada
Dear Canada
This Canada of ours!

J. D. EDGAR.

The Municipal Campaign Against Tuberculosis

July 9th, 1908

Dr. Lawrason Brown, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Tuberculosis was a disease of all classes and was no respecter of persons. About one person today in every ten died from tuberculosis and about seventy-five per cent. of all adults had had at some time an attack of tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis was due to a small micro-organism, a very low variety of plant life, shaped very much like a lead pencil, and so minute that one thousand of these little bodies could pass through the hole made by a lead pencil and never one touch another. It attacked any part of the body, but the lungs bore the brunt of the attack.

The tubercle bacillus was spread in two ways: by expectoration and by the fine spray emitted during cough. Prevention was therefore comparatively simple. By using a sputum box the sputum could be readily collected in the box, put in the fire and burned. By holding a cloth in front of the mouth the spray emitted during cough was readily controlled.

Tuberculosis and poverty were closely allied, but the well-to-do or rich were by no means immune. Pulmonary tuberculosis was a sociological disease and must be attacked along sociological lines.

Probably no man was ever infected with tuberculosis out of doors. He was infected in his house, in his stronghold, his home. Direct sunlight would kill a tubercle bacillus in four or five hours. Within doors, diffuse light with good ventilation would kill it in three or four days. The question of ventilation in this climate was a very important one. When dirt, gloom, foul air and dampness reigned there the tubercle bacillus retained its virulence for a long period and could attack any subsequent inhabitant of that house.

In order to attack the disease all cases should be reported to the board of health. The board of health should keep a register of these cases but this register should not be accessible to the public.

Fresh air, good food, rest and exercise were the only sure methods of treatment. No man got tuberculosis unless he were exposed to it intimately and for a long period of time. The home, the factory, the workshop, the office were usually the places where it occurred and these we should guard most carefully. Where a patient died or moved, the health authorities should step in and fumigate and renovate the premises.

The board of health should be pre-eminent in the struggle against tuberculosis. Somewhere in the centre of the city, or in connection with one of the present dispensaries, a special tuberculosis dispensary should be established and organized along particular lines, the sociological feature being strongly emphasized. Behind it should be some charitable organization to dispense milk and eggs. After the patient had gone to the dispensary, the social worker, preferably a nurse, should go to his home and report upon the number of people in each room and the condition of health of the various members of his family. Other members of the family who were not well might be brought to the dispensary for examination and in this way whole families might be found with tuberculosis.

The early cases should be sent to the sanatorium which the province was about to construct and the city should bear a portion of the expense. Those too far advanced to be received into the sanatorium needed, on the outskirts of the city at a point reached by the electric cars within the five cent fare limit, an institution where every opportunity would be afforded for recovery and where also the hopeless consumptive might die without endangering his family and his associates. For any city there was no more important work than this.

The board of health should have the power to remove, by force, if necessary, vicious consumptives who refused to obey any sanitary precautions and place them in this institution. The charitable societies would have to provide for the families of those who were sent away to either institution. The dispensary should also establish open air shacks where those who were unable to go to the sanatorium or who had returned from the sanatorium and must work, could sleep out at night.

Though our climate was cold and possibly unsuitable for advanced cases, yet it was now well recognized that the best climate for any individual was the coldest he could stand. In his opinion, our climate, with the exception of the wind, which could be controlled, was delightful and our results in this work should compare favorably with those of any other city.

The Sea Power of Britain

September 10th, 1908

John Halford Mackinder Esq, London, England

In introducing his subject, Mr. Mackinder said that two references would remind us of the essence of sea power. The first was that we held India incontestably by sea power. England could not send a soldier there over land in peace time. She could not send munitions of war across foreign countries in war time. The second was that in the Russo-Japanese war Japan was extraordinarily careful of her fleet in the operations against Port Arthur so long as Russia had a 'fleet in being,' as the phrase was, even though that fleet was in the Baltic 6000 miles away in a direct line.

As the shortest means of meeting objections to Canadian interest in and support of Britain's sea power he was going to put up a man of straw. He would assume a stupid Canadian, if there were one, who objected on all the counts. First this Canadian would say "Yes, you in England are occupied with world problems and must maintain a fleet, but we, in Canada, on a continuous sheet of land, have problems which, though vast, are only local. Besides, the Munroe doctrine will protect us." The United States, however, maintained that doctrine, not for the benefit of Canada, but for the benefit of the United States, and with Canada sending two-thirds of her exports to Great Britain and European countries, and thus competing in trade with her southern neighbors, what motive would the United States have for extending the Munroe doctrine to Canadian trade? If war broke out between England and a European power what right would the United States have to infringe the laws of neutrality?

But, even in peace, were our problems local? Was not the question of Oriental exclusion one of great moment to British Columbia and to Canada as a whole? Only lately a Canadian minister had been sent to Japan on the difficult mission of trying to reap the benefits of the treaty of commerce with that country and at the same time limiting the immigration of her subjects into Canada. By calling to his aid the British ambassador and invoking the whole strength of the Empire he was able, however, in a friendly way, to secure his object.

Again it was urged that wars were rare and that we wanted no militarism. Why, therefore, should we be making

preparations for war? Might he remind his hearers that diplomacy was only a method of banking in which balances were honored, but the balances were not cash, but men, strategic points and so forth, the sum total of which was power? Power, not merely money, was at stake. There was little sentiment in diplomacy. The diplomatists who met in Washington and London were cold-blooded men who looked as upon a business proposition, at all problems placed before them. They calculated the balance behind each negotiator. Within recent years, four crises, and these of the first order, had been determined by the British fleet without firing a shot. The first was the Fashoda incident. The French Minister of the Marine had since said publicly that had France at that time had sufficient sea power she would have challenged the discussion taken at Fashoda. The very power, however, which settled that was the power which had made the entente cordiale worth the while of France. You settled questions and you made friends at the same time, that is, when you were strong enough. The second crisis occurred in connection with the Russo-Japanese war. Japan fought Russia and the British fleet kept the ring. After the war a league of three powers, France, Germany and Russia, believed it would be able to take from Japan the fruits of her victory in the taking of Port Arthur. But, again, Britain with her fleet behind her stepped in and kept the ring. This was the second instance in which we made a friend because of our strength. The third crisis was the South African war when the power of the British navy prevented foreign powers arraying themselves against Britain, and the fourth the case of Manilla when a European power and the United States were in danger of conflict, but Britain kept the ring.

Now, Canada could not remain local even if she so wished. The day of small countries had gone. The British Empire could hold its own in the mere point of numbers only if it was united. Any one member of the Empire would be small compared with the total units that were going to count in international affairs in future. Germany and the United States were great in moral influence and in numbers: they were world powers because they touched other powers at many points. The United States were a study in retirement and isolation but in the long run a nation with the power of the States could not shirk its responsibilities in settling the questions of the world.

What was the meaning of sea power? In the inconceivable event of a threatening war between Great Britain and the United States the Canadian frontier west of Winnipeg would be almost indefensible, from a military standpoint. Its real defence, however, would in the last resort lie in the diplomatic circles at Washington when the cost would be counted and when it would be remembered that the Philippines were very vulnerable and Panama a great objective point. By becoming a great world power the United States had become vulnerable.

Again, this Canadian might urge, "But you have given away our territory. Remember the Alaskan Boundaries award." There had to be give and take, however, in all Imperial questions. Canada might have her keen local ideals and interests but she could not have the whole weight of the Empire behind her unless she took into account the whole interests of the Empire.

We could not afford to neglect the real strength behind the diplomat. One did not value the man who didn't fight because he was weak, but one did respect the man who used his self-control.

It was unthinkable, with our British traditions, that Canada should consent to contribute money to the building of the Imperial fleet when she had no voice in the control of Imperial policy. At the recent Colonial Conference in London the Prime Minister of Great Britain said frankly that the British Government preferred no claim for money in relation to naval defence and added the extremely pregnant statement that the control of naval defence and foreign affairs must always go together.

The time would come when Britain must hand over the trust of the ocean to be held not by Britain but by Britons. To hold our own against a fleet built with the resources of half a continent the outlying portions of the Empire would have to come to the aid of the Mother Country.

"Let us work," declared the speaker, "so that at the next Imperial Conference we may take the next step and not merely talk. And the next step must be some step apart from the trade relations of which I do not speak to you today; some step in the direction of giving us a truly Imperial weapon of some sort for the settlement of policy; something which shall be the beginning of an Imperial order for the conduct of foreign affairs and ultimately for the higher management of Imperial defences."

The Advantages and Desirability of Closer Imperial Union

October 15th, 1908

Lord Milner, G. C. B., London, England

The meeting of the Canadian Club which was addressed by the distinguished speaker, one of the great pro-consuls of the Empire, was one of the largest in the history of the club. After having received an enthusiastic reception when he rose to speak, Lord Milner said in part:

"Speaking last week to the Canadian Club of Vancouver, I dwelt at some length upon what I conceive to be the advantages which Canada and other members of the British Imperial family, such as Australia, New Zealand, or, for that matter, the United Kingdom itself, derive today and may derive in still larger measure in the future, from facing the world as a great single power."

"The Empire is not something belonging to the United Kingdom any more than to Canada, or to Australia, or to any other single portion of it. For my own part, I firmly refuse, and shall always refuse, to regard any quarter of the Empire as otherwise that a part of my country, or its inhabitants, otherwise than my fellow-citizens and my fellow-countrymen, and that not because I happen to be an Englishman. If I were a Canadian, I should feel, or be entitled to feel, precisely the same. No doubt since the Empire has tumbled up in a very casual manner, and its organization is still very imperfect, this view is today somewhat 'a counsel of perfection.' The people of the United Kingdom do in fact, at the present time, control the foreign policy of the Empire and provide for its defence in a very different measure from the inhabitants of other parts of it. But that is a state of affairs which I hope to see gradually altered, and it has been to some extent altered already. A good deal has been said recently about the self-governing states of the Empire, other than the United Kingdom, taking a greater share in Imperial defence. I think that is right and I believe they recognize it. But from my point of view it is no less essential that they should take their part in moulding Imperial policy."

"In answer to those who hold that the growth of a Canadian spirit, of Canadian patriotism, in which I rejoice, is incompatible with the Imperial idea, I tried to point out how decisively the history of this country itself belied such fears. There are no greater contrasts within the British Empire today, and at any rate within the self-governing states, than

existed in Canada before Confederation, and, indeed, still exist. You had physical distance and inaccessibility. You had likewise, differences of race. But in spite of all these, United Canada is a great accomplished fact today. The principles which have been so satisfactory in the making of Canada are applicable in a wider field, and Canada is not the only example. * * * There is nothing at all new in the idea. What is novel, is the largeness of the scale on which it is sought to realize it. But then the novel conditions of human life, the great and progressive improvement in the means of travel and communication, the triumphs of science over distance,—what has been called the shrinkage of the world, are favorable to political architecture on a large scale. Imperialists are only men who realize the facts of the world they live in, who have grasped the bearing and consequence of the changes to which I have referred sooner than other people."

"And now, gentlemen, I have done with my recapitulation, I am going to break new ground. Enough has been said, for the moment, about the value of Imperial unity for purposes of external protection. Let us look at it today in its bearing on internal development. We Imperialists are frequently represented as people who think only of national power, of armies and navies and of cutting a big figure in the world, in fact, in one word, of the material and external aspect of national life. Most emphatically do I enter my protest against any such misconception. Give me that political organization, be it small or large, which affords to its members the best opportunities of self-development, of a healthy and many-sided human existence."

"I believe that the close association of the several peoples under the British crown, their leading a common national life, tends to promote all these things and that there would be a distinct and immense loss, if the tie were broken, alike to the various communities as wholes and to all the individuals who compose them."

"The British Empire, composing as it does, so great an area in both hemispheres, and on every continent in the globe, containing every variety of climate and of product and almost every form of human activity and enterprise, offers to every born subject of the King, of European race, a choice of domicile within its own borders and opportunities of migration without expatriation which no other state in the world affords. * * * * It is no exaggeration to say that, without exception, British citizenship is the most valuable citizenship in the whole world."

"It is needless to dwell on the vast advantage which it is to the people of the United Kingdom to be able to make homes for themselves in so many parts of the new world, without ceasing to be Britons. * * * But is there no corresponding advantage to the young nations of the British family in the fact that they have a home, and a footing and a place as of right in the old world, which no other denizens of the New World possess? * * * But much as he (the citizen of the United States) may feel at home in Great Britain, much as we may do to make him feel so, the citizen of the United States can never be at home there in the same sense in which a Canadian or Australian can. The great historic sites to which he makes his pilgrimage, the monuments of art and antiquity, the accumulated treasures of centuries of civilized existence, great as may be the attraction they possess for him, are yet not his, and they are yours and mine. And of course, he cannot take his part in the public life of the country without abandoning his own nationality. The Canadian can do so at any time and for just as long as he likes without any such sacrifice."

"Now turn from the individual to look at the community. Despite a general similarity of spirit and aim, which distinguishes the self-governing states of the Empire throughout the world from other nations, there is no doubt great diversity between them. They are developing distinct but closely related types of civilization and character and that being so they have much to learn from one another which can best be learned and perhaps can only be learned, if they draw close together instead of drifting into separation and that inevitable separation, potential antagonism. My personal experience of the younger communities of the Empire is limited. But as far as it goes it confirms what has often been asserted by careful observers. In the freer and less conventional life of these communities, men are more readily judged by their essential worth than they are in the old country. In this respect the younger states are in the best sense more democratic. Again, the supreme importance of education is more generally recognized. Further, it is a commonplace that new departures in social legislation are more readily attempted here or in Australia or New Zealand than in the United Kingdom."

"But if there is much that the old country can learn from Canada, is there not also much that she can give to Canada in return? I speak from a brief experience and I may be quite wrong but you will wish me to say frankly what strikes me. The younger states of the Empire have taken all their funda-

mental institutions from the old country. I am not sure that they have yet reproduced all that is best in their public life. Without ignoring the excesses of party spirit in the old country, which I am the last to defend, I think that as a rule, the tone of public controversy there is comparatively high." (Loud and prolonged applause.)

"Now turn from the political to the intellectual life of the country. I think the general level of education and intelligence is higher in this continent. But I also think that on the topmost place of literature and learning, of course with individual exceptions, there is something in the maturity of thought and perfection of scholarship, which distinguishes the old country and the old world generally, which seems entitled to peculiar respect."

"I must reluctantly admit that there is still a great deal to do, quite as much, or more, in the old country, as here, in creating a sound attitude of mind on Imperial unity. Men are waiting for a sign, for some great scheme of Imperial constitution, which, as it seems to me, can only result from and not precede the practice of co-operation in the numerous matters in which it might be practiced now without any new institutions. And so opportunities are missed every day which would not be missed if there were a more general and vivid sense of what is incumbent on those who sincerely aim at being citizens of Great Britain."

"I have tried in my imperfect way to live up to that ideal all my life, and have found it a constant source of strength and inspiration. I do not think that I have been a worse Englishman because I have never been a little Englander, but have tried to realize beyond my duty to England, the duties and obligations of a wider patriotism. May I put it to you, quite bluntly, it is only if a similar spirit prevails in all parts of the Empire, that the great heritage of our common citizenship and our world-wide Dominions can either be preserved or so developed as to yield all the benefits which it is capable of yielding to every one of its inheritors. It is no use for a few of us, even a large number of us, working away for the common cause on the other side of the Atlantic, unless others are working for it over here, working for it as Canadians, keeping it in their minds from day to day, and watching for every opportunity which may further, and being on their guard against every slip which may injure it. It is only by a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together, that we can place our great common heritage, the British Empire, above the danger of external attack or internal disruption."

